

# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,  
IN ADVANCE.

Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
MONEY sent us otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.  
**AGENTS.**—We employ no agents. The NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who would like to send us their subscription must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.  
**ADDRESS.**—RENEWALS, ETC.—All addresses will be changed as soon as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscriptions should be careful to send us the label on the old paper received, and specify any correction or changes they desire made in name or address.  
**CORRESPONDENCE.**—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.  
ENTERED AT WASHINGTON POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

JOHN MCLEOD, ROBERT W. SHOPPELL,  
BYRON ANDREWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 16, 1897

## INDORSING THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the 16th National Encampment, Sons of Veterans:

*RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief and all Sons of Veterans are due, and are hereby warmly tendered to, that patriotic and earnest champion of our cause, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., for the valued and earnest support it has given us, and that we commend that patriotic journal and warmly urge every brother of the Order to give it willing aid and support. Your committee believe that the good that that paper has done, and will continue to do, our cause cannot be fittingly expressed in words, and we, therefore, urge practical support for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.*

## SPAIN'S POSITION IN CUBA.

Sensational reports have found their way past the cordon of darkness that envelopes Cuba, and a shock to the public mind in Spain is the result. The Cubans have captured a fortress in Santiago de Cuba, with artillery, infantry and cavalry in such force that Weyler has called for more men from Spain. In fact, the Captain-General practically admits that he is lost in the eastern provinces without aid from the home Government. Victoria de las Tunas has fallen, Bayamo is besieged, and the Cauto, the only navigable river in the island, is lined with the blue-and-white flag of the insurgents.

Weyler's call for reinforcements has at last created a revulsion in Spain, and the leading papers of the country join in the cry "not another man, not another peseta" for Cuba. It is pointed out that Cuba is not worth the holding if to keep it it must become a Spanish cemetery. The Spanish people have given freely to their last rial and have seen their sons die like sheep in the vain effort to crush the spirit of freedom in the rebellious province.

The beginning of the end has come. The resources of the country are exhausted. It is well enough to say Spain will give no more. She cannot. She has it not to give and cannot borrow a dollar more to spend in a fruitless struggle. The Fabian policy of Gomez has practically worked out the end he predicted. He has exhausted his foe. The Spanish papers practically admit this, and the British press is unanimous in the declaration that Cuba is lost to Spain. The day of which Lopez, Cespedes, Marti and Maceo dreamed for 50 years and gave their lives in dawning at last.

We present on the first page a reproduction of one of Prang's chromatic war views, the Final Charge at Winchester, or Opequan. This splendid set of pictures is a memorable contribution to the history of the rebellion, and should be seen in colors to be fully appreciated. The reproduction is by permission of Messrs. L. Prang & Co., of Boston, by whom the picture is copyrighted.

The great coal strike, so far as Ohio, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia are concerned, seems to be practically settled, with a substantial victory for the miners. In the meantime, however, it is estimated that the men have lost \$4,500,000 in wages.

It is pretty safe to say that the annexation treaty has before this been ratified at Honolulu and the next mail will bring news of the formal consent of the Hawaiian Republic to enter the mother Union.

## EACH OLD OR PRESENT SUBSCRIBER

who gets us one or more new yearly subscribers during the month of September will receive (if he requests them), postpaid, two books, "The Cannoneer" and "Capturing a Locomotive." (See descriptions, 8th page.)

The new subscribers, also, will receive the books free, and the promise of these two great books makes it a very easy matter to get their subscriptions. Positively, these books will be withdrawn October 1. If you want them, get up the little club at once.

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

### THE SONS OF VETERANS.

The National Encampment of the Sons of Veterans, which was held last week at Indianapolis, was the largest one in the history of the Order, and in many respects the most satisfactory. It is unfortunate that it could not have had the whole Nation for spectators at its proceedings, for it won the unstinted praise and confidence of all those who actually came in contact with the members, and felt the spirit which actuated them. The Encampment was made up of an exceptionally fine body of earnest, able men, substantially all of whom have already won success in other walks of life, and who met together to consider how to advance the interests of their Order, and to give it the greatest strength and the best influence upon the destinies of the country. They are men who have had loyalty to the Government and zeal for the highest advancement of our institutions instilled into them as the supreme duty of manhood. It is something that passes beyond the domain of sentiment, if there can be such a thing, for it has become a law of their being, just as it became with their fathers. They are earnest, every-day men, who consider practical, feasible methods for what they desire to see accomplished.

The Grand Army of the Republic has more reason than anybody else to rejoice over this. They can feel a just pride in the sons of their loins. They can congratulate themselves that such splendid men sprang from them, and rise up to do them honor. They can feel an intense patriotic satisfaction that the work they have thus far carried on is being taken up, as their hands relax, by men in every way worthy of the duty, and who will perform it with no less unselfish zeal.

There was a general feeling in the Encampment that the skies are rapidly brightening for the Order. From nearly every Division came reports of most encouraging gains. The good, patient, untiring work which has been done for years is beginning to bear fruit. The Order has demonstrated its right to live, it has showed that it has the right objects and purposes, and the right kind of men in it to carry out those purposes. This is everything with an Order, as it is with an individual, a corporation or an institution. Before he or they can achieve success they must earn success.

We are now sanguine that the Sons of Veterans has now started upon a healthy, well-ordered growth toward a membership of 1,000,000, and we feel that it should be the pleasure as well as the duty of every comrade to do all that he can to help it along.

No Order can have a better influence upon the well-being of the country than the Sons of Veterans and—

*We can have no better friends than our own sons.*

### "INTIMIDATING WITNESSES."

In the reply of certain officials to the G.A.R. National Committee on Pensions, which we publish this week, we think that the former lay entirely too much stress upon the necessity of "protecting" the witnesses for the Government. This was part of the odious policy of Hoke Smith and Lochren. They encouraged all sorts of sneaking and anonymous attacks upon the pensioners. No reasonable man can understand why the proceedings in a pension case should be made any more secret and inquisitorial than those in a civil or criminal lawsuit. There is no reason why they should be as such.

The interests of justice would frequently seem to demand that secret testimony be taken, and the witnesses protected against the vengeance of those whose lives or liberty they may swear away. But such inquisitorial methods are always regarded as exceedingly hostile to the genius of our institutions, and unworthy of free, outspoken men. The very fundamental law of our Government insists that every accused man shall have the right of having every man who has anything to say against him brought face-to-face with him, and having his allegations met on the instant. Why should not the pensioner have precisely the same rights in defense of his pension that every other

American citizen enjoys with regard to any accusation that may be made to his injury? There is absolutely no reason why he should not. A man who is afraid to make a charge openly is almost certainly a liar, and with equal certainty is actuated by the meanest and most unworthy motives.

Let us have all pension matters tried in open court, with every material fact or allegation spread upon the records. Certainly, if the pensioners are anxious for the fullest publicity, the Government should not be reluctant. The charge against pensioners heretofore has been that their claims would not bear full investigation. Now we have the accusers of the pensioners trying to sneak around in the dark, with the pensioners demanding the full light of day.

### THE HAWAIIAN-JAPANESE CONTROVERSY.

The public mind may well become befogged by the example of Asiatic diplomacy furnished by the correspondence between Japan and Hawaii, and the claims of the former Government for damages for alleged wrongs against her citizens. The facts in the case when plainly stated are simple. In 1871 a general commercial treaty was negotiated between the then Kingdom of Hawaii and the Empire of Japan. Nothing was said about emigration, and the Hawaiian planters assumed that the rights of ingress and egress stood upon ordinary grounds and without restriction. They therefore contracted for Japanese labor, but Japan, not wishing to encourage the migration of her people, objected, and actually sent a naval vessel to Hawaii and gathered up her citizens at work in the plantations and took them home. This led to the making of a new treaty, known as the "Labor Convention," under the terms of which all Japanese laborers in future should go under contract with the Hawaiian Government, which thus became responsible for their wages and their protection. The planters who employed the labor acted simply as the agents of the Hawaiian Government.

About two years ago Japan suddenly changed her attitude on the emigration question and entered upon a policy of encouraging it. Then the Japanese began to arrive in Hawaii in such numbers that it was apparent to the Honolulu Government that it would be necessary to check the flood of Asiatics for its own safety. A law was passed, therefore, regulating immigration, copied after the general statute of the United States, against contract, criminal, and pauper classes. This the Government claimed to have the right to do under the "labor convention" on the one hand, and under the admitted right of nations to regulate immigration on the other.

One clause of this law, which, by the way, was general, and applied not to Japanese alone, provided that all immigrants should come possessed of at least \$50. It was discovered that this law was being violated and paupers were being supplied with the \$50 long enough to land, when it was returned to those engineering the swindle. Litigation and prosecutions followed, and immigrants were refused the right to land. Upon Japan's protest the Hawaiian Government proposed to arbitrate the matter. The wily Asiatic responded that they would arbitrate, but there must be no consideration as to Hawaii's claim to the right to reject immigrants under the treaty, nor her alleged right to investigate the violation of the \$50 provision of her immigration law.

In other words, the two questions at issue from the Hawaiian contention must be barred.

To this the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs responds by asking upon what points did Japan propose to arbitrate.

The Hawaiian Government claims to be exercising only her sovereign prerogative to regulate the matter of immigration, and to owe nothing in the way of damages to Japan or her subjects.

The comrades have to mourn the loss of one of the best of women and one of the best of friends. Mrs. E. Florence Barker, who has just followed her gallant husband to the hither shore, was alike admirable for her qualities of brain, heart, and soul. She had quite unusual mental powers, she had all the sweetness and grace of the highest type of womanhood, and she was warmly devoted to the veterans and their kin. The W.R.C. is a glorious monument to her, for no woman in the country did more to develop it and start it fairly and well upon its grand work than Mrs. E. Florence Barker. Her death is a personal loss to every veteran in the country.

Why should the Pension Bureau be more exacting as to evidence than is a court of law? No court stops to inquire whether the witness was an officer or not. It accepts him as a man and an American citizen who intends to tell the truth and will tell it. It takes a great deal to make a court presume that a man is not telling the truth as to any matter upon which he is testifying.

In spite of the predictions to the contrary, we expect the G.A.R. to take on a new growth, and possibly run up past the 400,000 mark again. The hard times were severe upon the G.A.R. as upon all other organizations, but now we expect to see tens of thousands of veterans return to camp. There is a great deal of good material yet for the Posts to recruit from. Let them start to work upon it.

## PERSONAL.

At the battle of Jonesboro Gen. Henry R. Mizner, then a Captain in the 15th U. S., and Colonel of the 14th Mich., came into possession of a pair of spurs worn by Gen. D. C. Govan, who commanded a rebel brigade in the works. The spurs were very handsome, and had been captured by Gen. Govan's father in Mexico. Last Spring Gen. Mizner was critically wounded by a loyal shot made by Gen. Govan at a Confederate Reunion, and wrote a letter offering to return the spurs. The letter took a long time to reach Gen. Govan, because he had left his former home, having been appointed United States Indian Agent at Tulip Agency. When it did reach him he wrote a very friendly letter, accepting the spurs with many compliments to the gallantry of the Union troops who stormed the rebel works at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.

The true-blue, original rebels in the South are getting very tired of Miss Winnie Davis's indifference to posing as "the Daughter of the Confederacy" at rebel Reunions. As the daughter of Jeff Davis, born during the war in "the Confederate White House" at Richmond, she is a star attraction whenever she chooses to go to any great gathering of the followers of the Lost Cause. But Miss Davis prefers to reside in New York City with her mother during the winter, and to spend her Summers at Narragansett Pier, or some other pleasant Northern resort, to living in the South, and journeying hither and yon to attend Reunions. Both are generally indisposed when they are desired to make a journey of several hundred miles to greet their admirers, and the Southern papers are beginning to grumble about the monotony of these illnesses occurring at most inconvenient times. Possibly Mrs. Davis and her daughter have learned something about the real character of the rebellion during the years they have lived in the North, and are disinclined to play the chief parts in a funeral where the death was for the benefit of the world.

Maj. J. H. Reeves, of Newburg, N. Y., has been appointed Chief of the 15th Division, Postoffice Department, at a salary of \$2,250 per annum. He has a fine military record, having enlisted in the 34th N. Y. April 19, 1861, and served through the war, coming out June 26, 1865, as a Captain and Brevet Major. He commanded his regiment on occasions, and lost his leg at the capture of Fort Fisher. He was strongly backed by his old brigade commander—Gen. N. M. Curtis.

Col. George Bliss died at his Summer home at Wakefield, R. I., Sept. 2. He was 67 years of age. He was Private Secretary to Gov. Morgan at the outbreak of the war, and became Paymaster of the State. Later he became Captain in the 4th N. Y. H. A., but was detailed on the staff of the Governor, and then, under the authority of the War Department, organized the 20th, 26th and 31st U. S. C. T. He returned to the practice of his law at the close of the war, and won eminence in his profession and in politics. He was the Government's counsel in the prosecution of the Star Route cases.

Commander William J. Porter, of Gen. J. R. Kenley Post, Department of Maryland, is Police Judge of Crisfield, Md.

Comrade George M. Buck, Kalamazoo, Mich., who served in Co. C, 20th Mich., is Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Michigan.

Anyone who has ever seen or heard of the Continental Drum Corps is not likely to forget them. Not only their costume, but their music is of a date of a hundred years ago. Some of this little company of 116 gray-haired, gray-bearded men can carry their memories nearly to the time of the Revolution. They are western New York men, and their aggregate age is 761 years. From their dress, instruments and tones, one would think they must have formed a part of George Washington's army, or been a company of minute men from Concord or Lexington, or musketeers from old historic Bunker Hill. This Continental Drum Corps was organized in Saratoga, N. Y., about 21 years ago. They adopted the old-fashioned uniform of a three-cornered hat, surmounted with a white plume, a long coat of blue with yellow facings, blue trousers with yellow stripes down the side, and yellow leggings. The fife and drums are of Revolutionary style. The eldest of this ancient company is Edward Rawley, past 90. Nathan Murphy is next in honor as to age, being nearly 90. Edwin Rice, S. H. Nott, Chester Fisk, and Fowler Munge are all on the farther side of 75. One would naturally suppose that men of such advanced age would be unable to endure long marches, but, on the contrary, the troops of the drum club can march for miles without tiring. The company has many dates and names written on them, giving an interesting record of the organization's service. Its members have traveled all over the country, and attended the G.A.R. Encampment every year.

## THE 16TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

### Editorial Notes.

My chief and only regret about the 16th National Encampment, S. of V., is that the whole country, and particularly the Grand Army of the Republic, could not have seen it as I saw it. The country would have been proud of it—the Grand Army would have been particularly proud of it. It was an assemblage of our representative sons—the sons of the men who fought for and saved the country. I am an old newspaper man, and accustomed to public assemblies of every character, and I can say without the slightest reservation that in all my life I never saw a higher average of ability and character in any assemblage. The men were all singularly strong, able, high-minded, enthusiastically devoted to the country, to the veterans of the war and to the Order which they represented. The speeches made have been surpassed anywhere—not even in Congress. They were all on the highest plane, yet practical and earnest. The glorious future of the Order is assured by being in the hands of such men.

The net results of the legislation in the Encampment may be summed up thus:

1. The Constitution, Rules and Ritual will remain substantially as they are. Amendments will be made in minor details, and improvements wherever there is good reason for improvement, but the general form and idea will be preserved.
2. The widest liberty will be granted in the observance of the fundamental principles of the Order. All but the essential portions of the Ritual may be omitted by Camps choosing to do so.
3. The same liberty is extended as to the formation of Camps. They may become rigidly military, with the arms, drill and discipline of the Regular Army; they may have a military company and a non-military section in the same Camp, or they may become wholly civilian as the Sons of the Revolution or the Loyal Legion. They may range all the way, as their members wish, from being a company in the National Guard to a patriotic reading club.

There was a very animated discussion over the raising the per capita tax to 20 cents, and some of the very able speeches made in the Encampment were for or against the proposition. The result was that the tax remains at the present figure—16 cents.

Commander-in-Chief Rake made an ideal presiding officer. He is a thorough parliamentarian, courteous, but quick and firm. He had every item of business well in hand, and kept things constantly moving. He is in the prime of health and manhood, and the country will hear much more of him in the next few years. The result will be through his own ambitions and self-seeking, but because he has qualities of leadership which other men seek for, and which will bring him to the front.

The result of the election will be generally satisfactory. The most Commander-in-Chief Mullah, who has been preaching a holy war and destruction to the infidels. The Afghani warriors are well armed with modern rifles, and number, it is stated, about 60,000 fighting men. They have been able to seize and hold the two forts which guard the Khyber Pass and cut off the road into Afghanistan in this district. The results of this uprising are very serious, and many complications are possible before the matter is wound up. It is necessary, on the one hand, that for the preservation of its prestige the Anglo-Indian Government should chastise the rebellious tribesmen, but, on the other hand, there are rumors that the Sikhs, who have always been the backbone of British power in India, are at last mattering with discontent against English rule. The people of Rajapootana are also said to be disaffected. These reports may well cause uneasiness when it is remembered that England has not sufficient white troops to govern the millions of India in case of an insurrection, and must depend upon loyal natives. It was by the valor and fidelity of the Sikhs that she suppressed the Sepoy mutiny in 1857, and ever since they have been her reliance. The Gurkhas of Nepal are being pressed forward to meet the Afghans in the present emergency, but these people cannot be relied upon should the Sikhs and all the hordes of the Punjab fail.

The trouble over this boundary dates back to 1841. During that year the British Government was involved in serious domestic and foreign troubles. Ireland was in a state of practical revolt; an army of 35,000 men, besides the constabulary, was stationed there to preserve order and suppress an uprising, constantly feared as the result of the agrarian agitation. The Government also had a rebellion on its hands in Egypt, resulting in a long line of disasters, culminating in the annihilation of the British forces under Hicks; the campaign against Arabi Pasha; the unsuccessful expedition against Khartoum; the sacrifice of Gordon; the abandonment of the Sudan; and complications with France arising out of her jealousy at the British assumption of primary interest in Egypt.

Russia, taking advantage of British embarrassment, began a bold advance into Asia to the south and east of the Caspian Sea. A great fleet of transports was built on the Caspian, a military depot was established at the Black Sea, and the Transcaspian road was pushed on toward the Oxus. The British Government protested against the Russian advance toward the Afghan frontier, and, finally, about the close of 1884, a joint commission was established to survey a boundary between Russian and Afghan territory.

Months were consumed in accomplishing nothing, and, finally, at the request of Russia, the commission was withdrawn. In 1885 Russia was all the year busily engaged in pushing troops southward until it was stated that a force of no less than 220,000 men of all arms had been concentrated south of the Caucasus, and practically threatened India. The British Government's protests were met with the statement that the Russian authorities had been requested to move troops into this region to protect the native villages in northern Afghanistan against marauders, and when this was shown to be a gross falsehood, the Russian Government presented the excuse that she could not withdraw her forces without loss of prestige.

Russia having taken possession finally of Herat, in the heart of Afghanistan, the British moved north a force of some 28,000 men through Kandahar to oppose Russian aggression, and in May, 1886, the Anglo-Indian army, coming face to face with an overwhelming force of Russians supported by Turcoman cavalry, suffered disastrous defeat and fell back to Kandahar, which, in turn, was abandoned a few days later, leaving the Muscovites planted firm upon the very borders of India, and practically in possession of Afghanistan.

The State House is another glory of Indianapolis. It is simply a magnificent building—one of the very finest in the country—stately in its outside appearance, tasteful, elegant and complete internally. Wherever the eye turns it is rich, fine, and in excellent taste, and the Indians are fond of reminding the visitor that "it was built with the appropriation." It cost \$1,950,000, and it appears that every dollar was well expended.

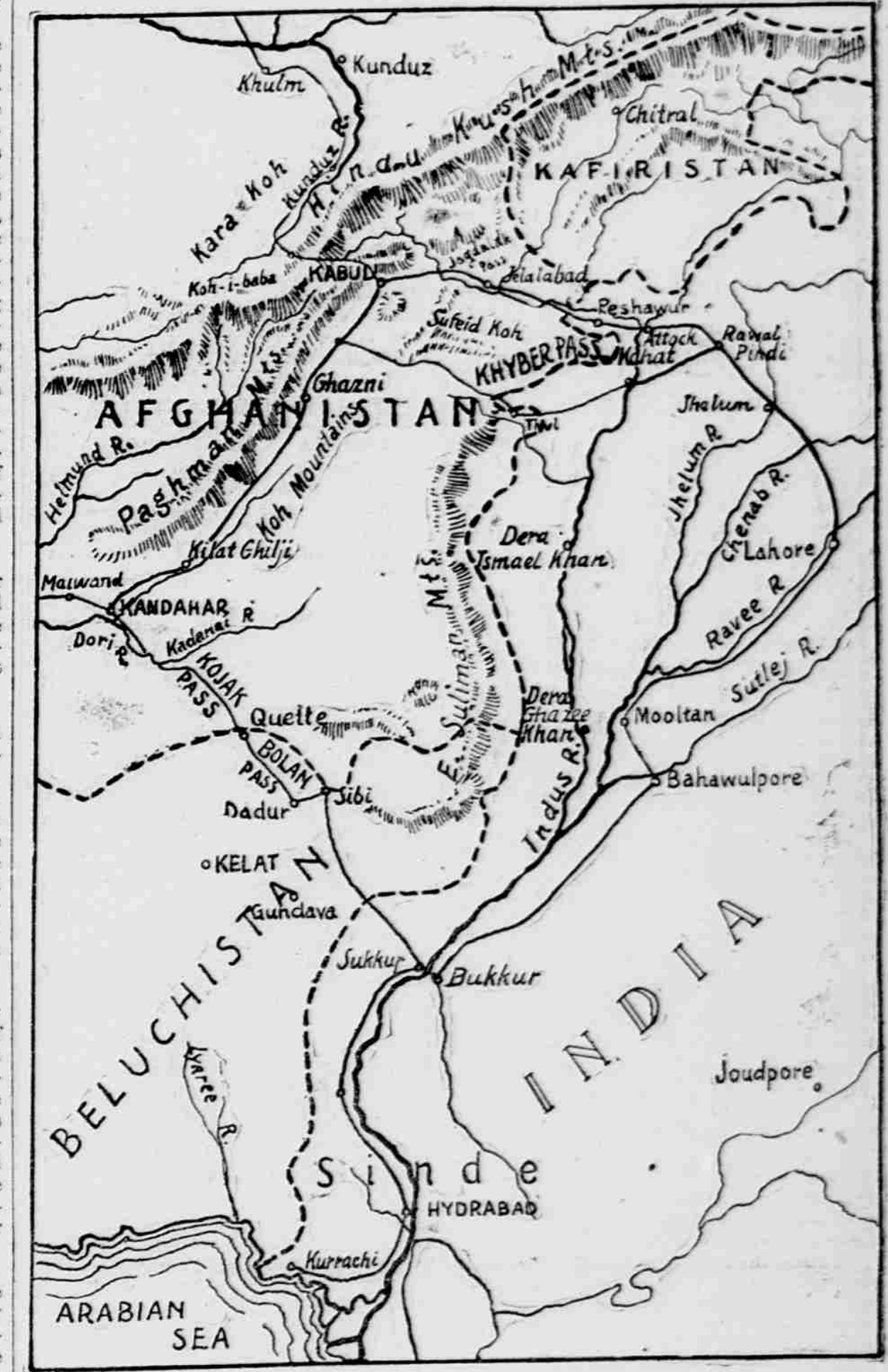
## BRITISH-INDIAN FRONTIER TROUBLE.

### The Uprising of the Mahometan Hillmen on the Afghan Border.

### The Origin of the Anglo-Afghan Complication—The Embarrassing Situation of Great Britain in Asia—The Strategic Importance of the Passes—The Outlook.

A great deal has been published recently concerning an uprising upon the frontier between northwestern India and Afghanistan, and inasmuch as the end of this matter does not seem to have been reached, we print a map of the region, which it will be well for our readers to preserve, to assist a correct comprehension of future events. The boundary between the British possessions in India and the Afghans is marked by the loftiest mountain chain in the world, cut at intervals by very difficult passes, through which communication is possible only over mere caravan trails. The most important of these passes are the Khyber, which leads to Kabul from the east and the Bolan Pass leading up into Afghanistan by Kandahar and Quetta.

The recent disturbance on the frontier has occurred in the hills about Khyber and Kohat Passes, where there has been an uprising of a warlike tribe of hillmen called the Afridis. The Ameer of Afghanistan has, whether innocently or with malice aforethought, contributed largely to the present complications by the publication of a book. The royal author has put out a little volume, printed partly in Persian and partly in Arabic, treating of the Jihad or holy war, the effect of



MAP OF THE INDO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

These people are Mahometans, and are led by a religious fanatic known as "the Mad Mullah," who has been preaching a holy war and destruction to the infidels. The Afghani warriors are well armed with modern rifles, and number, it is stated, about 60,000 fighting men. They have been able to seize and hold the two forts which guard the Khyber Pass and cut off the road into Afghanistan in this district. The results of this uprising are very serious, and many complications are possible before the matter is wound up. It is necessary, on the one hand, that for the preservation of its prestige the Anglo-Indian Government should chastise the rebellious tribesmen, but, on the other hand, there are rumors that the Sikhs, who have always been the backbone of British power in India, are at last mattering with discontent against English rule. The people of Rajapootana are also said to be disaffected. These reports may well cause uneasiness when it is remembered that England has not sufficient white troops to govern the millions of India in case of an insurrection, and must depend upon loyal natives. It was by the valor and fidelity of the Sikhs that she suppressed the Sepoy mutiny in 1857, and ever since they have been her reliance. The Gurkhas of Nepal are being pressed forward to meet the Afghans in the present emergency, but these people cannot be relied upon should the Sikhs and all the hordes of the Punjab fail.

The causes of disaffection in India at this time are many. There is the disastrous famine and the attendant plague, and the additional embarrassment arising from a financial crisis. For centuries silver has been the money of India, and for generations, and perhaps centuries, millions upon millions of this metal have been hoarded and produced by the Hindoos, who regard silver coin and jewelry as the most precious form of wealth. The enormous decline in the value of silver during the past few years, the closing of the Indian mints to free coinage, and the consequent shrinkage in values in all property have led to a general disinclination to hoard, and have inevitably incident the world over whenever radical monetary changes occur.

The loss of Khyber Pass itself causes serious industrial inconvenience. By this defile the wool that comes from Afghanistan to supply Indian mills is transported, and all the commerce to the north, amounting to millions a year, is carried on by camel trains. Not only is there a loss of trade, but the mills need the wool.

All these unfavorable circumstances have combined to add to the cares of the British Government, and to well-nigh produce a panic of apprehension about the future.

Such is the situation, which is liable any day to culminate in a tremendous conflict, in which the very possession of India itself by Great Britain and the domination of Russia in Asia will be the stake for which the military giants will struggle.

These people are Mahometans, and are led by a religious fanatic known as "the Mad Mullah," who has been preaching a holy war and destruction to the infidels. The Afghani warriors are well armed with modern rifles, and number, it is stated, about 60,000 fighting men. They have been able to seize and hold the two forts which guard the Khyber Pass and cut off the road into Afghanistan in this district. The results of this uprising are very serious, and many complications are possible before the matter is wound up. It is necessary, on the one hand, that for the preservation of its prestige the Anglo-Indian Government should chastise the rebellious tribesmen, but, on the other hand, there are rumors that the Sikhs, who have always been the backbone of British power in India, are at last mattering with discontent against English rule. The people of Rajapootana are also said to be disaffected. These reports may well cause uneasiness when it is remembered that England has not sufficient white troops to govern the millions of India in case of an insurrection, and must depend upon loyal natives. It was by the valor and fidelity of the Sikhs that she suppressed the Sepoy mutiny in 1857, and ever since they have been her reliance. The Gurkhas of Nepal are being pressed forward to meet the Afghans in the present emergency, but these people cannot be relied upon should the Sikhs and all the hordes of the Punjab fail.

The causes of disaffection in India at this time are many. There is the disastrous famine and the attendant plague, and the additional embarrassment arising from a financial crisis. For centuries silver has been the money of India, and for generations, and perhaps centuries, millions upon millions of this metal have been hoarded and produced by the Hindoos, who regard silver coin and jewelry as the most precious form of wealth. The enormous decline in the value of silver during the past few years, the closing of the Indian mints to free coinage, and the consequent shrinkage in values in all property have led to a general disinclination to hoard, and have inevitably incident the world over whenever radical monetary changes occur.

The loss of Khyber Pass itself causes serious industrial inconvenience. By this defile the wool that comes from Afghanistan to supply Indian mills is transported, and all the commerce to the north, amounting to millions a year, is carried on by camel trains. Not only is there a loss of trade, but the mills need the wool.

All these unfavorable circumstances have combined to add to the cares of the British Government, and to well-nigh produce a panic of apprehension about the future.

Such is the situation, which is liable any day to culminate in a tremendous conflict, in which the very possession of India itself by Great Britain and the domination of Russia in Asia will be the stake for which the military giants will struggle.

There ought to be a lesson taught to those speakers who will persist in addressing the Chair as "Mr. Commander." "Sir Commander," etc. The only proper thing is simply "Commander-in-Chief," and anything else grates on the ear.